

FRANCE.

The Ministry Defeated in the Assembly.

M. Magne's Financial Plan Rejected.

A SCENE OF TUMULT.

PARIS, July 15, 1874. Debate on M. Magne's financial proposals was continued in the Assembly today. The Minister, referring to the vote on the salt tax, accused the republican Deputies of "subordinating the financial interests of the country to political considerations."

A SCENE OF TUMULT. This was followed by a scene of tumult and disorder, which compelled President Buffet to temporarily suspend the sitting.

THE CABINET MEASURE REJECTED. Subsequently the Minister's proposition to increase certain taxes was rejected by a vote of 338 to 284. This result involves the defeat of M. Magne's entire financial plans.

MAC MAHON'S POWER AND POSITION. M. Ventoura, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, read a report on the various constitutional propositions referred to the committee. It states that the committee recognize the irrevocability of President MacMahon's powers, but declare the Septennate merely a truce to parties for seven years.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE PROPOSES. The committee decides to set aside M. Perier's bill and substitute their own, which consists of six classes. The first maintains the title of President of the Republic. The second establishes Ministerial responsibility. The third confers legislative power upon two Chambers, the appointment of members of the Upper House or Senate to be the subject of a future bill.

THE FOURTH PROVIDES THAT THE President alone is authorized to dissolve the lower house or Chamber of Deputies. The fifth prescribes that a Congress of both Chambers shall provide for the continuance of the government in case Marshal MacMahon dies, resigns or reaches the end of his term of office. The sixth says no modification of the constitutional laws is to be allowed unless first proposed to the President.

The Assembly appointed Monday next for the debate on the report.

THE PARTY LEADERS DISAPPOINTED. All the Parliamentary parties are disappointed. The Left considers that the committee's bill aims at a dictatorship without putting an end to party agitation. The legitimists and imperialists are also against it, and its rejection is considered certain.

Government Care for Immigrant Emigrants. PARIS, July 15, 1874. An official note is published to-day, warning agriculturists and others against emigrating without making inquiry of the administration in reference thereto.

It is stated in the note that this course is taken because a number of emigrants have made application to the government for assistance to enable them to return to France, particularly from Philadelphia, where the promises held out by the emigration agent have not been realized.

SPAIN. Bilbao Sorely Pressed by the Carlists—A Cabinet Crisis Impending.

SANTANDER, July 15, 1874. The commandant of Bilbao has asked for reinforcements, which were sent to-day. The blockade of Bilbao by land is complete and stringently maintained by the Carlists.

A Cabinet Crisis at Hand in Madrid. MADRID, July 15, 1874. A crisis in the Ministry is reported impending. General Zabala and Camacho, Minister of Finance, will probably retire. The former is said to be ill.

Spanish Report from Bilbao—The Chief Command in the North. MADRID, July 15, 1874. General Moriones reports that Bilbao is in no immediate danger.

In case General Zabala resigns General Moriones will probably be appointed his successor in the command of the Army of the North.

ENGLAND. LONDON, July 15, 1874. In the House of Commons to-day the Public Worship Regulations bill passed its second reading without a division.

SCOTLAND. LONDON, July 15, 1874. A serious break occurred in a canal near Glasgow to-day. The waters overflowed the neighborhood, causing damage to property to the amount of \$500,000.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY. LONDON, July 15, 1874. The Atlantic cable laid in 1866 was successfully repaired yesterday afternoon, and is now in perfect working order.

A New Cable Laid on American Soil—Completing the Work of Communication—Citizens Rejoicing.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15, 1874. The shore end of the telegraph cable was successfully landed from the steamer Ambassador, at Eys Beach, at three o'clock this morning.

The crew and electricians were assisted by many of the townsmen and a number of lady and gentlemen visitors in manning the drag-ropes to haul the cable ashore.

IN COMMUNICATION. At six o'clock the splice was completed, and communication established with the steamer, lying just three quarters of a mile off shore.

PREPARING FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK. The managers of the cable, the officers of the steamer, with Mr. Siemens, Colonel Eastman, Major Miller, of Portsmouth, and other gentlemen breakfasted at Governor Swanwick's cottage.

The Ambassador will commence laying the cable from Eys Beach to the shoals about half past eight, and will complete the work so as to sail east to-night with the Farsday.

THE WEATHER. Was fine, the sea calm, and everything favored the complete success attained.

SALUTE. A salute of 100 guns was fired from two cannon on the beach, and other fireworks were displayed during the landing. Guns and rockets were also fired from the steamer. A number of lady and gentlemen reported to witness the completion of the laying of the cable.

OBITUARY. Mrs. Walworth, of Saratoga.

A telegram from Saratoga, N. Y., under date of the 15th inst., reports as follows:—"Mrs. Chancellor Walworth died at her residence here this morning, after a long illness, surrounded by her relatives and friends." This venerable lady was the grandmother of the unfortunate parrot, "Jack," who was shot and killed by her father, Mansfield Tracy Walworth, in the sturgeon house, in this city, on the 3d of June, 1873.

At the time of her marriage she was the widow of Colonel Harlan, of Kentucky, and mother to Mansfield T. Walworth's wife, Colonel Harlan was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, and his widow, who moved in the most aristocratic circles of society, married Mr. Walworth, the celebration of the nuptials constituting the great event of the day in the world of American fashionable society.

The advent of the great domestic grief which came from the terrible calamity to which we have referred.

BISMARCK.

The Chancellor's Wound Pain Cooling Down.

The Assassin Prepared and Determined.

THE LATEST BULLETIN NOT FAVORABLE.

KISLINGHOFF, July 15, 1874. Prince Bismarck suffers from the wound inflicted on his wrist. There is some inflammation, which, however, is subsiding under the application of ice.

THE ASSASSIN PREPARED FOR HIS WORK. It has been ascertained that Kullmann was in Berlin for a fortnight at Whitehead for the purpose of assassinating Prince Bismarck.

THE PRINCE'S CONDITION NOT SO FAVORABLE—The Prisoner's Account of Himself. LONDON, July 15—5:30 A. M.

The Standard says:—"Later accounts from Kisingen represent that Bismarck's condition is not so favorable as was at first reported. He has feverish symptoms and slept little on Tuesday night."

WHAT THE ASSASSIN SAYS. Bismarck has had another interview with Kullmann. The latter now asserts he planned the shooting himself, that he was instigated to the deed by nobody and had no accomplices. He declares that he is a good Catholic.

MEXICO. American Patriotism and Good Will.

A VOLCANO IN MOTION. [SPECIAL DESPATCH FROM MEXICO CITY TO THE HERALD.]

MATAMOROS, July 15, 1874. The following special telegram has been addressed to the HERALD from Mexico city under date of the 10th inst.:

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. The Fourth of July anniversary was celebrated by the Americans resident in the Mexican capital.

President Lerdo, the members of his Cabinet and other officials of state were invited to attend a grand banquet.

THE LAWYERS AFTER THE MURDERERS OF THE WITCHES. The authorities are prosecuting the murderers of the witches in Sinaloa.

VOLCANIC EREUPTION. The volcano at Colima is in eruption.

CUBA. Specie Payments for Redemption from Slavery.

HAYANA, July 15, 1874. Captain General Concha has ordered that hereafter all payments made by slaves according to law to purchase their freedom are to be made in gold or its equivalent in paper. Fifty dollars is the smallest amount with which a slave can begin the operation of self-manumission by cash.

THE COLLEGE RACES. Princeton Wins the Freshman Contest in 18 Minutes and 10 Seconds—Wilcox, of Yale, Wins the Single Scull Race in 14 Minutes and 13 1/2 Seconds.

SARATOGA, July 15, 1874. Brown, Yale and Princeton Freshman crews started at 5 p. m. this afternoon. Yale at once fell behind on 30th stroke a minute, Brown doing 37 and Princeton 33. Half a mile out Yale drew level and a mile later was slightly ahead of Princeton and considerably in advance of Brown.

Half a mile from the finish they were in the same relative positions. Yale, steering wildly and, as she drew near, suddenly slackening, as if tired. Finishing, Princeton put on a magnificent spurt and drew ahead, winning by half a length in the good time of 18m. 10s., and leaving Brown four seconds behind. The judges' boat was awkwardly placed on the finish line near the flag, at one end of that line; and Princeton passing between the boat and flag, Yale wanted her ruled out. She should have gone the other side of the judges' boat. Later in the evening the decision was given as above. Wilcox, of Yale, beat Deven, of Harvard, one length and a half in the single scull race, and Phillips, of Cornell, was distanced. Time of Wilcox, 14m. 12 1/2s.

Betting in the City on the University Race. Up to ten o'clock last night there were sold at Johnson's, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, 143 Paris mouton pools on the University race, divided in the following manner, which show that Harvard is the favorite, Yale second choice, Wesleyan third, Columbia fourth, and so on—Harvard, \$47; Yale, \$38; Wesleyan, \$25; Columbia, \$14; Dartmouth, \$7; Trinity, \$4; Cornell, \$3; Princeton, \$3; Williams, \$3.

DISMISSAL OF FRENCH SEA CAPTAINS. Private news received in this city yesterday from Paris states that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has dismissed from its service Captain Lemaire, the late commander of the French mail steamer Europe, plying between this port and France, which vessel was abandoned at sea some months ago, and its passengers brought on to this port by the National Steamship Company's vessel Greece. The reason for which Lemaire is dismissed is for not remaining by his vessel to the last moment, and going on board the Greece while there existed a probability of saving her. A few weeks since the Transatlantique Company's vessel Greece, the reason for which Lemaire is dismissed is for not remaining by his vessel to the last moment, and going on board the Greece while there existed a probability of saving her.

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THE WORST SUFFERERS. The suffering caused by the explosion from house and home is very great, though most of it falls on the dangerous classes. The number will not fall far short of 5,000, as the region devastated, particularly in the earlier part of the conflagration, was densely populated, answering to the swarming beehives in some parts of East New York. While many of these unfortunate are worthy and respectable people, perhaps the large portion of them are Cyprians, Bohemians, Poles, negroes and the very worst of our Irish population, from whom are drawn recruits for the ranks of thieves and burglars. The region where the fire started, between Twelfth and Taylor streets, is a locality similar to what the Five Points were in former days. It was a place to which the perfect indifference of most of these people; though they lost their "little all," they seemed to have a kind of devil-may-care satisfaction in the thought that the city would take care of them, after some fashion, no matter how things went. The memory of old relief days, when organized attempts at public robbery on the part of supplicants for aid were so often successful, in spite of every precaution, acted as an emollient to all their troubles. On the other hand the more respectable spectators and sufferers by the unchained element, seemed to be terribly impressed by the gravity of the situation, as they could give an intelligent outlook at threatened results, which would even break down the elasticity of a Chicagoan. I think I observed a general expression of woe and despondency on the more intelligent faces, even surpassing the demonstrations of feeling in 1871. Then people were stunned and could not appreciate the disaster at the outset; now experience has taught them its stern lesson, and they could measure the present by the past, with a fatal and ominous accuracy.

MORE ATTEMPTS AT RELIEF. Steps have already been taken by the Relief and Aid Society to relieve the wants of the unfortunate who were dispossessed. Of the old fire fund there is now on hand about \$400,000. Many attempts have been made on the part of official rogues to get this sum out of the hands of the society, and all sorts of ingenious and plausible schemes devised to hoodwink the managing committee of the society. Some of the swindling plots imagined, I am ashamed to say, from the Common Council. The possession of such a respectable sum of ready money will enable an immediate provision to be made for the sufferers by the fire who are not able to take care of themselves. The amount I have spoken of was proffered to Boston after her great fire, but it was refused. Private charity is no less active than the recognized agencies of benevolence. The guests of the different hotels, even while the fire was raging, sent large quantities of cooked provisions to the needy swarms of half naked and hungry people that choked the sidewalks. There is no probability of there being any material suffering, as the warm weather is at hand, and there are ample means at hand to provide for the wants of the people. The necessities which compelled such fearful privation as a consequence of the other conflagration are all absent, and thus one of the saddest of all the associations of such a misfortune is absent. The churches, station houses and other large public buildings are being very generally utilized to give shelter, though the extreme beauty and serenity of the weather renders even this hardly necessary.

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CHICAGO, July 15, 1874. About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, just after the closing of my yesterday's despatch, the firemen commenced to get such control of the flames as to give assurance of their victory. It is not easy to find language to convey the intense anxiety which had strung the heart of the people of this city during the evening. As indicated in my first special the probabilities were strongly in favor of a cataclysm of destruction similar to the former one. All the surroundings and circumstances were favorable—a strong southwest wind, a continued drought of a month and an inefficient Fire Department, with general official incompetency among the chiefs of departments—but the Almighty chose to be merciful, and it seems as much the work of Providence as of human agency that the most beautiful and important section of the city is not again in ashes. Of course it is easy to indulge in wholesale denunciations at such a time as this, but the facts seem to bear out what I have said. It is comparatively easy to bear official corruption and mismanagement when there is no startling emergency; but there come times when people have to pay for the luxury of giving over their government into the hands of incapables such as now disgrace this city and the voters that placed them in office.

THE WORST SUFFERERS. The suffering caused by the explosion from house and home is very great, though most of it falls on the dangerous classes. The number will not fall far short of 5,000, as the region devastated, particularly in the earlier part of the conflagration, was densely populated, answering to the swarming beehives in some parts of East New York. While many of these unfortunate are worthy and respectable people, perhaps the large portion of them are Cyprians, Bohemians, Poles, negroes and the very worst of our Irish population, from whom are drawn recruits for the ranks of thieves and burglars. The region where the fire started, between Twelfth and Taylor streets, is a locality similar to what the Five Points were in former days. It was a place to which the perfect indifference of most of these people; though they lost their "little all," they seemed to have a kind of devil-may-care satisfaction in the thought that the city would take care of them, after some fashion, no matter how things went. The memory of old relief days, when organized attempts at public robbery on the part of supplicants for aid were so often successful, in spite of every precaution, acted as an emollient to all their troubles. On the other hand the more respectable spectators and sufferers by the unchained element, seemed to be terribly impressed by the gravity of the situation, as they could give an intelligent outlook at threatened results, which would even break down the elasticity of a Chicagoan. I think I observed a general expression of woe and despondency on the more intelligent faces, even surpassing the demonstrations of feeling in 1871. Then people were stunned and could not appreciate the disaster at the outset; now experience has taught them its stern lesson, and they could measure the present by the past, with a fatal and ominous accuracy.

MORE ATTEMPTS AT RELIEF. Steps have already been taken by the Relief and Aid Society to relieve the wants of the unfortunate who were dispossessed. Of the old fire fund there is now on hand about \$400,000. Many attempts have been made on the part of official rogues to get this sum out of the hands of the society, and all sorts of ingenious and plausible schemes devised to hoodwink the managing committee of the society. Some of the swindling plots imagined, I am ashamed to say, from the Common Council. The possession of such a respectable sum of ready money will enable an immediate provision to be made for the sufferers by the fire who are not able to take care of themselves. The amount I have spoken of was proffered to Boston after her great fire, but it was refused. Private charity is no less active than the recognized agencies of benevolence. The guests of the different hotels, even while the fire was raging, sent large quantities of cooked provisions to the needy swarms of half naked and hungry people that choked the sidewalks. There is no probability of there being any material suffering, as the warm weather is at hand, and there are ample means at hand to provide for the wants of the people. The necessities which compelled such fearful privation as a consequence of the other conflagration are all absent, and thus one of the saddest of all the associations of such a misfortune is absent. The churches, station houses and other large public buildings are being very generally utilized to give shelter, though the extreme beauty and serenity of the weather renders even this hardly necessary.

WAS THE FIRE PROPERLY FIGHTED? Had the fire been stopped after it destroyed the locality where it began it would have been a matter of public congratulation. The section is known to the police as "Chayenne," with minor titles, such as "Hackie," "Burnians," "Fiddlers' Green" and "Hell's Half Acre." As stated in my despatch of yesterday, the commencement of the fire was in the rag shop of a Polish Hebrew pedler, and by many supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fact of the commencement having occurred in such a place sufficiently accounts for everything, without any recourse to a malign hypothesis. Of the management of the Fire Department there seems to be but one opinion among sensible men, that it was utterly inefficient. There was much weakness and bad judgment in the delay that ensued before any large number of engines were on the ground. The fire had been in progress nearly an hour, and shown itself in progress beyond the control of the firemen, three-quarters of an acre being a mass of flaming trees before the general alarm was turned in, which summoned all the engines of the city to the spot. When the full complement of engines proved insufficient there was nothing done to obtain help from neighboring cities, and it was not till officers of assistance came from Racine, Milwaukee and Joliet that anything was done to secure foreign assistance. When the additional engines and hose arrived they proved to be of indispensable